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194 [197] It is remarkable that a similar system of half letters obtains also in Tulu, Tamil and Malayálam; it would appear, that both Tulu and Kodagu are in a medium and transition stage between the comparatively vowelless old Canarese and the sonorous new Canarese.

The Canarese short and long *i* before cerebrals and the terminal *u* are in Kodagu pronounced *ü;* Ex. Can. ಇಡು, Kg. ಇಡ್ = to put.

The Canarese short and long *e* is before cerebrals pronounced *ö*, but before a double cerebral the short *e* in Canarese is changed into *o*; e. g. Can. ಏಳು, Kg. ಏಳ್ = seven; Can. pettige, Kg. petti = box.

A slight nasal sound occurs at the end of the word avang instead of the Canarese avanu = he.

Soft and hard consonants are often interchanged and single consonants doubled; e. g. Kg. undu for Can. uṇṭu = are, Kg. ikka for Can. iga = now.

Compound consonants are separated; e. g. Can. chandra Kg. chanṇurö = moon; Can. yentha Kg. yennatö. The letter ಶ (sha) becomes ಜ (ja); e. g. Can. désha, Kg. dêja = country; ಸ (sa) becomes ಹ (cha); e. g. Can. súrya, Kg. chúriyö. The Canarese letter ಹ (ha) at the beginning of a word retains the old Canarese form ಪ (pa); e. g. Can. ಹಿಡಿ hiḍi, Kg. ಪಿಡಿ pêḍi = to seize.

• 193 The noun and verbal roots are in Kodagu chiefly mono- and dissyllables, that may be traced back to old Canarese or to the common Dravidian stock; there are however also many Sanscrit words, which as Tadbhavas are by Coorg pronunciation tortured into queer forms. The intercourse of the Coorgs with the Muasulmans has naturally enriched their language also with Hindustáni expressions.

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[127] Taking now a rapid glance over the grammatical forms of the Kodagu language, I would refer for further instruction to Captain Cole's Elementary Coorg Grammar, which gives

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a great deal of valuable information, though as a first attempt it is somewhat defective and requires critical sifting.

Regarding the *noun* there are in Kodagu simple and compound nouns; the combination of the latter follows more the convenience of pronunciation than grammatical rules, for the Kodagu language in its present form is anterior to Kodagu grammar. There are, as in Canarese, 3 genders, but as in the other Dravidian languages the principle of distinction is the separation between the divine, the human and the below human; only the nouns relating to the former beings partake of the distinction of male and female sex, all other words are neuter. As to number there is a singular and plural form. Following the usage of other grammars of the Dravidian tongues, the declension of Kodagu nouns may be represented with 7 or 8 cases, but several of them being but the result of affixed particles, the cases might well be reduced to 5 viz. the Nominative, Objective, Genitive, Dative and Vocative. According to the terminations of the nouns there are 3 declensions, viz. of nouns ending in *a*, in *i* or *e* and in *u*. Examples will make this clear.

First declension of Nouns ending in a.

Masculine form "rájá," the king.

	Singular.			*Plural.*		
Nom.	rájá (1.)		the king.	rája (2.)		the kings.
Obj.	rájana		„	rájara		„
Gen.	rájanḍa	of	„	rájanḍa	of	„
Dat.	rájangū	to	„	rájakū	to	„
Inst.	rájanagoṇḍu	by	„	rájaragoṇḍu	by	„
Loc.	rájandapakka	in	„	rájandapakka	in	„
Voc.	rájané	Oh	king.	rájaré	Oh	kings.

1. Though corrupted at the end of a word the *a* takes again its full sound as soon as new syllables are added.

2. The plural sometimes adds *engu* similar to the old Canarese *engal*, e. g. Kg. *rájangu*, old Can. *rájangal*.

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Feminine form "móva," daughter.

To the crude form the objective singular adds ja and the plural ja.

	Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	móva	daughter.	mója	daughters.
Obj.	mówaja	„	mójaja	„
Gen.	mówaja of	„	mójaja of	„
Dat.	mówakkú to	„	mójakkú to	„
Voc.	mówajé Oh	„	mójajé Oh	„

Neuter nouns have no particular form for the plural number.

Second declension of Nouns ending in i and e.

Masculine form "dore," the master.

The plural is formed by adding: ya.

	Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	dore	master.	doreya	masters.
Obj.	dorena	„	doreyaja	„
Gen.	dorera of	„	doreyara of	„
Dat.	dorekkú to	„	doreyakkú to	„
Voc.	doreyé Oh	„	doreyajé Oh	„

Feminine nouns are declined like the foregoing.

Neuter noun "potti," the box.

Nom. potti, *Obj.* pottina, *Gen.* pottira, *Dat.* pottikkú, *Instr.* pottinji, *Loc.* pottilú.

Third declension of Nouns ending in u.

Masculine form "guru," the priest.

The plural is formed by adding: va.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	guru	guruva
Obj.	guruna	guruvaja
Gen.	guruda	guruvada
Dat.	gurukkú	guruvakkú
Voc.	guruvé	guruvajé

Feminine nouns are declined in the same manner.

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Neuter form "puḷu," the worm.

Nom. puḷu, *Obj.* puḷuva, *Gen.* puḷuḍa, *Dat.* puḷukkā, *Instr.* puḷuvinji, *Loc.* puḷuvalā. *

Adjectives precede the nouns which they qualify. As in Canarese their number is not very great, but many are formed from nouns by affixing the irregular participles ānō having become, and uḷḷō being, possessing: e. g. chāi beauty, chāiānō beautiful; paṇa money, paṇauḷḷō rich. The relative participles also are frequently used as adjectives: e. g. pāḍuvō pakki, the singing bird; bandō guru, the priest who came. For expressing the comparative and superlative the adjective remains unchanged, but the notion of degree is produced by a peculiar construction of the sentence viz. the comparative by a construction like this: than your book his book useful, i. e. his book is more useful than yours; the superlative: among all books his book useful, i. e. his book is most useful.

The numerical Adjective, this criterion of the origin of a [197] language, is, as may be expected, in the Drávida languages very much alike, but entirely different from other tongues. The neutral numerals in Kodagu from 1-12 are: ondā, danḍā, mūndā, nālā, anji, ārā, yēḷā, yeṭṭā, oyimbadā, pattā, pannondā, paneranḍā; from 13 to 19 the units are added to the crude form of pattā, viz. padu-mūndā, etc. 20 is iruvadu, to which after changing the d into tt, the units are added for 21-29.

In all compound numbers for danḍā, 2, raṇḍā is substi- 802 tuted, which resembles the Canarese yeraḍu. 30 is muppadā, 193 40 nāpadā, 50 aimbadā, 60 aruvadā, 70 eḷuvadā, 80 embadā, 90 toṇūrā, [192] 100 nūrā; 101 nūyittondā etc.; 200 innūrā, 300 munnūrā, etc., 800 eṭṭunūrā, 900 ombeinūrā, 1,000 āyira, which is borrowed from Sanscrit.

For the formation of ordinals the affix ne is added to the

* If the crude noun is long, or consists of several syllables, the final a disappears in the Instr. and Loc. e. g. nāḍā, *Instr.* nāḍinji, *Loc.* nāḍilā.

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802 193 crude form of the cardinals; e. g. **ondane, dandane, mundane**, etc. the first, second, third, etc.

Only the numbers one and two have three genders, all the rest are neuter.

obbŏ	one man.	**ibbŏ**	two men.
obba	„ woman.	**ibba**	„ women.
ondŭ	„ thing.	**dandŭ**	„ things.

As in Canarese doubling a number renders it a distributive; e. g. **ondondŭ, dandandŭ**, etc. every one, two, etc.

Of fractions, which even in Canarese form but a limited system, the Coorg stock is still smaller and refers only to concrete terms viz: ¼ **ărŏ**, ½ **kălŭ**, ¾ **mukkălŭ**, which help to divide the **Maṇa** of 40 seers and the **Baṭṭi** of 80 seers of capacity-measure and the Rupee.

803 871 193 The Coorgs have no idea of abstract reckoning and fractional arithmetic is a most difficult subject for native teachers.

The *pronouns* in Kodagu greatly resemble those in Canarese.

The personal pronouns are declined in the following manner:—

First person: **nán** = I.

	Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	**nán** or **nánŭ**,	I.	**enga, nanga**,	we.
Obj.	**enna**,	me.	**engļa, nangļa**,	us.
Gen.	**ennaḍa, ėḍa**,	of me.	**engaḍa, nangaḍa**,	of us.
Dat.	**enakŭ, nângŭ**,	to me.	**engakŭ, nangakŭ**,	to us.

Second person: **nín** = thou.

Nom.	**nínŭ**,	thou.	**ninga**,	you.
Obj.	**ninna**,	thee.	**ningaļa**,	you.
Gen.	**ninaḍa, niḍa**,	of thee.	**ningaḍa**,	of you.
Dat.	**ninakŭ, ningŭ**,	to thee.	**ningakŭ**,	to you.

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Third Person: Ivang, avăng, he; iva, ava, she.

(The proximate and the remote forms are declined alike.)

	Singular.				*Plural.*	
Nom.	avăng,	he.	ava,	she.	avu,	they.
Obj.	avana,	him.	avaḷa,	her.	ayana,	them.
Gen.	avanḍa,	of him, his.	avaḍa,	of her.	ayanḍa,	of them.
Dat.	avangū,	to him.	avakū,	to her.	ayangū,	to them.

idū, adū—it.

Nom. adū, it; *Obj.* adūna, it; *Gen.* adanḍa, of it; *Dat.* adangū, to it; *Instr.* adatiṇi, from it; *Loc.* adālū, in it.

Tānū, himself; *Obj.* tanna is declined, like nānū, I.

The following are the interrogative, demonstrative and indefinite pronouns:

yā, yēvū, yēva, yēdū, which; ārū, dārū, who.
i, ivang, iva, idū, this; ivū, these.
á, avang, ava, adū, that; avu, these.
ennata, what kind? innata, annata, such.
echakū, how much? ichakū, achakū, so much.

It will be remarked, that the idea of nearness and remoteness in the pronouns is finely distinguished by the use of the two vowels *i* and *a*.

Of *verbs* there are two conjugations in the Kodagu dialect; one of verbs ending in *u* and the other with the termination *i*, *e*, and *a*. The verbs ending in *u* add to their root the affix vō in the present and nō in the past relative participle; e. g. root: pāḍū, sing; pr. rel. part. pāḍūvō, who sings; past rel. part. pāḍūnō, who sang. Verbs ending in *e* add pō and tō; e. g. root: nene think; pres. relat. part. nenepō, who thinks; past rel. part. nenetō, who thought. The various inflections of the verb are formed from the root, the present relat. part. and the past relat. participle.

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I. Conjugation. Verbs ending in u.

Root "pāḍu," sing.

Infinitive Mood: pāḍuvăkū, to sing.
Present Gerund or verbal Adjective: pāḍiaṇḍū, singing.
Past do. pāḍitū, having sung. *Old Can.* pāḍḍu.
Negative Gerund pāḍatte, not singing.
Relative Participle Present: pāḍuvū, who sings.
Do. Past: pāḍiṇū, „ sung.
Do. Negative: pāḍattū, „ does not sing.

Present Tense.

Singular.	*Plural.*
nānū pāḍuvi, pāḍuvaḷa.	engu pāḍuva, pāḍuvaḷa, we sing.
ninū pāḍuvia.	ningu pāḍuvira.
avăng, ava, adū pāḍuva, pāḍuvaḷa.	avu pāḍuva, pāḍuvaḷa.

Past Tense.

nānū pāḍiṇe, I sang.	engu pāḍiohi.
ninū pāḍia.	ningu pāḍira.
avăng pāḍiohi.	avu pāḍiohi.

Future Tense.

nānū pāḍuvū,	I shall sing.	engu pāḍu.
ninū pāḍuvia.		ningu pāḍuvira.
avăng pāḍu.		avu pāḍu.

Neg. Mood Present Tense: nānū, ninū, &c. pāḍule, I do not sing.
Past „ pāḍille, did not sing.
Imperative Mood: pāḍū, sing; pāḍi, sing ye; nānū, &c. pāḍaḍū, let me sing; engu pāḍaṇgu, let us sing.

II. Conjugation. Verbs ending in e, a and i.

Root: "nena," think.

Infinitive Mood: nenepākū, to think.
Gerund or Adjective Participle Present: nenaṭkaṇḍū, thinking.

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Gerund or Adjective Participle Past: nenetittū, having thought.
Do. *Negative:* neneyatte, not thinking.
Relative Participle Present: nenepō, who thinks.
Do. *Past:* nenetō, who thought.
Do. *Negative:* neneyatte, who does not think.

Present Tense.

Singular.	*Plural.*
nānū nenepi, nenepaḷe, I think.	enga nenepa, nenapaḷa.
ninū nenepiya.	ninga nenepira.
avv̆ng nenepa, nenapaḷa.	avu nenepa, nenapaḷa.

Past Tense.

nānū nenete,	I thought.	enga nenettātū.
ninū nenetiya.		ninga nenettira.
avv̆ng nenettātū.		avu nenettātū.

Future Tense.

nānū nenepō,	I shall think.	enga nenekku.
ninū nenepiya.		ninga nenepira.
avv̆ng nenekku.		avu nenekku.

Neg. Mood Present: nānū nenepile, I do not think.
Neg. Mood Past: nānū nenetille, I did not think.
Imperative Mood: nene, think; neneyire, think ye.
nānū neneyattū, let me think.
enga nenekṛ, let us think.

Some verbs ending in *e* and *a* form their participles in the following manner:—

Root: kaḍa, *part.* kaḍaṇḍō, kaḍapō.
„ naḍa, „ naḍaṇḍō, naḍapō.
„ para, „ paraṇḍō, parava.
„ bōḷa, „ bōḷaṇḍō, bōḷavō.

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193 Verbs ending in i:—

Root:	kani,	*Part.*	kaniobê, kanipê.
„	kuri,	„	kuriobê, kuripê.
„	kei,	„	keiobê, keipê.
„	kodi,	„	kodiobê, kodipê.
„	chadi,	„	chadiobê, chadipê.

Conjugation of the auxiliary verb irtê, *be.*

Infinitive Mood: ippêkrê, to be.

Gerunds or Adj. Participle Present: injandê, being.

Do. *Past:* injittê, having been.

Do. *Negative:* iratta, not being.

Relative Participle Present: ippê, who is.

Do. *Past:* injê, who was.

Do. *Negative:* irattê, who is not.

Present Tense.

Singular.		*Plural.*
nânê ippi,	I am.	enga ippa, we were.
ninê ippia.		ninga ippira.
avĕng ippa.		avu ippa.

Past Tense.

nânê inja,	I was.	enga injattê.
ninê injiya.		ninga injira.
avĕng injattê.		avu injattê.

Future Tense.

nânê ippê,	I shall be.	enga ikkê.
ninê ippiya.		ninga ippira.
avĕng ikku.		avu ikku.

Negative Mood Present: nânê ippile, I am not; *Past:* nânê injile, I was not.

Imperative Mood: irê, be; irri, be ye.

nânê iradê, let me be.

nangê ikka, let us be.

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Conjugation of the auxiliary verb ánu, *become.*

Infinitive Mood: ápökkŭ, to become.
Gerund or Adj. Participle Present: áyandŭ, becoming.
Do. Past: áyittŭ, having become.
Do. Negative: átte, not becoming.
Pr. R. P.: ápŭ, who becomes; *Past:* ándŭ, who became. *Ney.:* áttŭ, who does not become.

Present Tense.

Singular.		*Plural.*
nánŭ ápi,	I become.	enga ápe, we become.
ninŭ ápia.		ninga ápira.
avvŭng ápa.		avu ápa.

Past Tense.

nánŭ áne,	I became.	enga áchi, we became.
ninŭ ániya.		ninga ánira.
avvŭng áchi.		avu áchi.

Future Tense.

nánŭ ápŭ,	I shall become.	enga áku.
ninŭ ápiya.		ninga ápira.
avvŭng áku.		avu áku.

Negative Mood Present: nánŭ ápile, I do not become.
Do. Past: „ áyile, I did not become.
Imperative Mood: ánu, become; áyiri, become ye.
nánŭ ádŭ, let me become.
nanga ákka, let us become.

The irregular verb "pódŭ" to go, is conjugated in the same manner.

I may remark, that as in Canarese the affirmative ahudu, haudu is an old form of the future tense of águ, become, so in Kodagu akku, yes, corresponds with the 3rd person singular, future tense áku, it shall become, which is the same form

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193 as the old Canarese akkum. The fine distinction between irā, be, and ā́u, become, extends even to the derivative negations illa and alla, not, the first negativing existence, the second, the state of existence.

There is no passive voice in Kodagu; a little change in the construction of a sentence renders it superfluous.

A medial or reciprocal form is obtained as in Canarese by adding to the past participle: koḍa (Can. koḷḷu) which properly means, take, but in this connection: "relating to oneself." e. g. dārā mādi koḍadōtā, who made it?

To express causal verbs in Kodagu, the affix chirā is added, e. g. maḍu-chirā, cause to do.

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List of Irregular Verbs.

English.	Canarese Root.	Kodagu Root.	Present relat. Participle.	Past relat. Participle.
Know	ari	ari	ariwō	arinjō
Become	águ	ā́u	ā́pō	anō
Choose	ā́yu	ā́yu	ā́yuvō	ā́njō
Put	iḍu	iḍā	iḍāvō	iṭṭō
Fall		iḍi	iḍiyuvō	iḍinjō
Be	iru	irā	ippō	injō
Descend	iḷi	iḷi	iḷiyuvō	iḷinjō
Eat	uṇṇu	uṇṇā	umbō	uṇḍō
Plough	uḷu	úḷā	uppō	uṭṭō
Rise	yéḷu	yéḷā	yévō	yeddō
See	kā́ṇu	kā́ṇā	kā́mbō	kaṇḍō
Be hot	kā́yu	kā́yi	kā́yuvō	kā́njō
Wait	kā́yu	kā́u	kā́pō	kaṭō
Spoil	keḍu	keḍā	keḍāvō	keṭṭō
Make		keyā	keyuvō	keṇa
Cut	koiyu	koiyā	koyuvō	koṇṇō

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English	Canarese Root.	Kodagu Root.	Present relat. Participle.	Past relat. Participle.
Hear	kéḷu	kéḷā	kéṗō	kéṭṭō
Kill	kollu	kollā	kolluvō	kondō
Take	koḷḷu	koṇḍa	kowwō	koṇḍandō
Win	gellu	gellā	gelluvō	geddō
Die	sá	cháā	chávō	chattō
Boil	suḍu	chuḍiā	chuḍāvō	chuṭṭō
Give	tá	* tá	tappō	tandō
Sink		tívā	távō	tándō
End	tiru	tāḷiā	tāṗō	tāṭtō
Pay	teru	terā	terāvō	tettō
Wear off		téyu	téyuvō	ténjō
Touch		toḍā	toḍuvō	teṭṭō
Fold		tou	toppō	tettō
Plant	naḍu	naḍā	naḍuvō	naṭṭō
Stop	nillu	nillā	nippō	nindō
Blame		paḷi	paḷuvō	paḷinjō
Increase		peru	perōpō	perōtō
Bring forth	heru	perā	peruvō	pettō
Beat	hoḍiyu	poyi	póyuvō	poḷḷō
Make		poraḍā	poraḍāvō	poratō
Go	hógu	póu	pópō	pónō
Stitch	holi	poḷḷā	poḷḷāvō	pondō
Fight	hóru	póḷā	poppō	pottō
Come	bá	* bá	bappa	bandō
Live	báḷu	báḷā	bávō	bándō
Leave	biḍu	bēḍā	bēḍāvō	buṭṭō
Fall	bíḷu	báḷā	bávō	buddō
Put		beyi	beppō	bechobō
Boil	bé	bé	bévō	benjō

* Tátā, he gave; bátā, he came.

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193 As in Canarese *adverbs* are in Kodagu formed of nouns by adding the affixes áyitū, áyi (Can. ági), e. g. chamáyi (Can. samavági) according to.

The most common adverbs of time and place are the following:—

yekkū	when,	ikkū	now,	akkū	then.
yendū	which day,	indū	this day,	andū	that day.
yelli	where,	illi	here,	alli	there.

By the usual affixes these adverbs undergo like nouns of the neuter gender a kind of declension, in which the instr. case indicates motion from and the dative motion to a place; e. g.

Instr.	yellinji	whence,	illinji	hence,	allinji	thence.
Dat.	yellikkū	whither,	illikkū	hither,	allikkū	thither.

Most of the adverbs, however, do not admit of declension.

To advert in a few lines to the Kodagu syntax, it may be remarked, that it is quite in harmony with that of the Dravida languages. A Kodagu or Canarese compound sentence, though it presents a complete reversion of our European structure of sentences, is to the accustomed ear as perfect and harmonious as a Greek period, which is perhaps equally involved by participial constructions. The principal verb (verbum finitum) invariably is placed last in the sentence and as a general rule every complement to the subject, object and predicate, whether expressed by a word, a phrase or a clause, precedes the word complemented.

538 533 *Literature.* Strictly speaking there is no literature in the Kodagu language, as a few indigenous songs of a very limited range of subjects comprise the whole catalogue. These songs are known in every Coorg house, and, commemorating as they do the chief events of social life, marriage, death, and festivities, and the warfare with the Musulman power in Mysore, they are likely to continue to be popular.